

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Highway. An excellent gravelled road follows the north side of the mountain. The Forest Camp has been installed by the Forest Service.

**COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST**  
The Columbia National Forest extends from Mount Adams north to the Cispus River and from Mount Adams west to Mount St. Helens. It includes 2,235 acres, of which 1,400,000,000 board feet of lumber has been logged in 1931. Forage on this forest supported 1,000 cattle and 14,000 sheep during the same year.

**SPRIT LAKE AND MOUNT ST. HELENS**  
In the northwestern portion of the Columbia National Forest rises the smoothly rounded cone of Mount St. Helens, 9,671 feet above the sea. Its symmetry is apparent to the timber even at close range. The ascent is most difficult, but because of the surpassing smoothness of its slopes this mountain offers the best opportunity of any in the high mountains for the sport of glissade on the return trip. The mountain is said to be the youngest of the volcanic cones of the Cascade Range, and its distance from the nearest town is more than 80 years ago. Even now the exhalations from volcanic fissures are so hot that the visitor may put on a lot of mud in the evening and enjoy a well-cooked breakfast.

Nestled at the base of St. Helens is Spirit Lake. On its banks amid fir and hemlock the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland has a summer camp which will accommodate a large number of boys and young men. The fishing in the lake is well known. The Forest Service has reserved a large public camping ground here. The entrance to Spirit Lake is by way of a good mountain road from Castle Rock.

**LAKE MERWIN**  
The development of the water power resources of the Lewis River on the Columbia National Forest was started with the recent completion of the Ariel Dam about 12 miles above Woodland. This 185-foot concrete arch dam creates a lake about 10 miles long, making some 40 miles of lake-shore lands available for recreation.

**GOVERNMENT MINERAL SPRINGS**  
Some 15 miles up the Lewis River from its junction with the Columbia at the foot of Trapper Creek are two large soda springs known as Government Mineral Springs. They are about a mile apart, and the area around the upper spring has been leased as a hotel site. Summer-house tracts are also available nearby, as well as an improved forest camp. During the last few years the Forest Service has been improving the old road, so that it is now a very good automobile road. The springs are accessible from Vancouver, Wash., and from Portland by way of the Evergreen (North Bank) Highway as far as Carson, where the road leads northerly up Wind River.

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**MONEY CREEK PARK**  
Money Creek Park is a timbered area of 18 acres traversed by the Stevens Pass Highway, 10 miles north of Index. It is bordered by the Skykomish River and surrounded by lofty peaks. It may be the starting point of many interesting hikes. Good fishing is abundant.

The park was formerly operated by the National Parks Association of Washington. Moderate charges are made for the use of its camping facilities. It is laid out in individual sites, each site being equipped with tables, benches, fireplaces, and sanitary conveniences. Bathing and fishing are good in the Skykomish River. A caretaker is in charge of the park.

**MOUNT SPOKANE**  
The trip from Spokane over the road to the top of Mount Spokane, elevation 5,808 feet, is very much worth while. En route the scenery is interesting, and the view from the summit of the mountain is most unusual.

Outstanding flora of the mountain top are the Indian basket grass or bear grass, Indian paint brush, and mountain ash. There are also masses of lupine and other highly colored flowers.

From the summit of Mount Spokane one looks across great mountain ranges and finds the great canyons and gulches 17 beautiful lakes and rivers.

The top of the mountain is about 35 miles from the center of Spokane and can be reached on a 2-hour ride. All along the roadway are mountain springs of cold water. One must provide his own food in making the trip to the top of the mountain, as there are no means of securing eatables there.

**INFORMATION**  
Copies of this map, also folder maps of other national forests and detailed information, may be obtained from the Regional Forester, Portland, Ore., or from any forest supervisor in Washington.

**FOREST OFFICERS**  
There are eight national forests entirely within the State of Washington and two others partly within the State. Each of these forests are directly in charge of a forest supervisor. The headquarters of the forest supervisors are as follows:

Name of national forest	Location
Chelan.....	Okanogan, Wash.
Columbia.....	Vancouver, Wash.
Colville.....	Leavenworth, Wash.
Kaniksu (in part).....	Newport, Wash.
Mount Baker.....	Bellingham, Wash.
Olympic.....	Olympia, Wash.
Rainier.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Snoqualmie.....	Seattle, Wash.
Umatilla (in part).....	Pendleton, Ore.
Wenatchee.....	Wenatchee, Wash.

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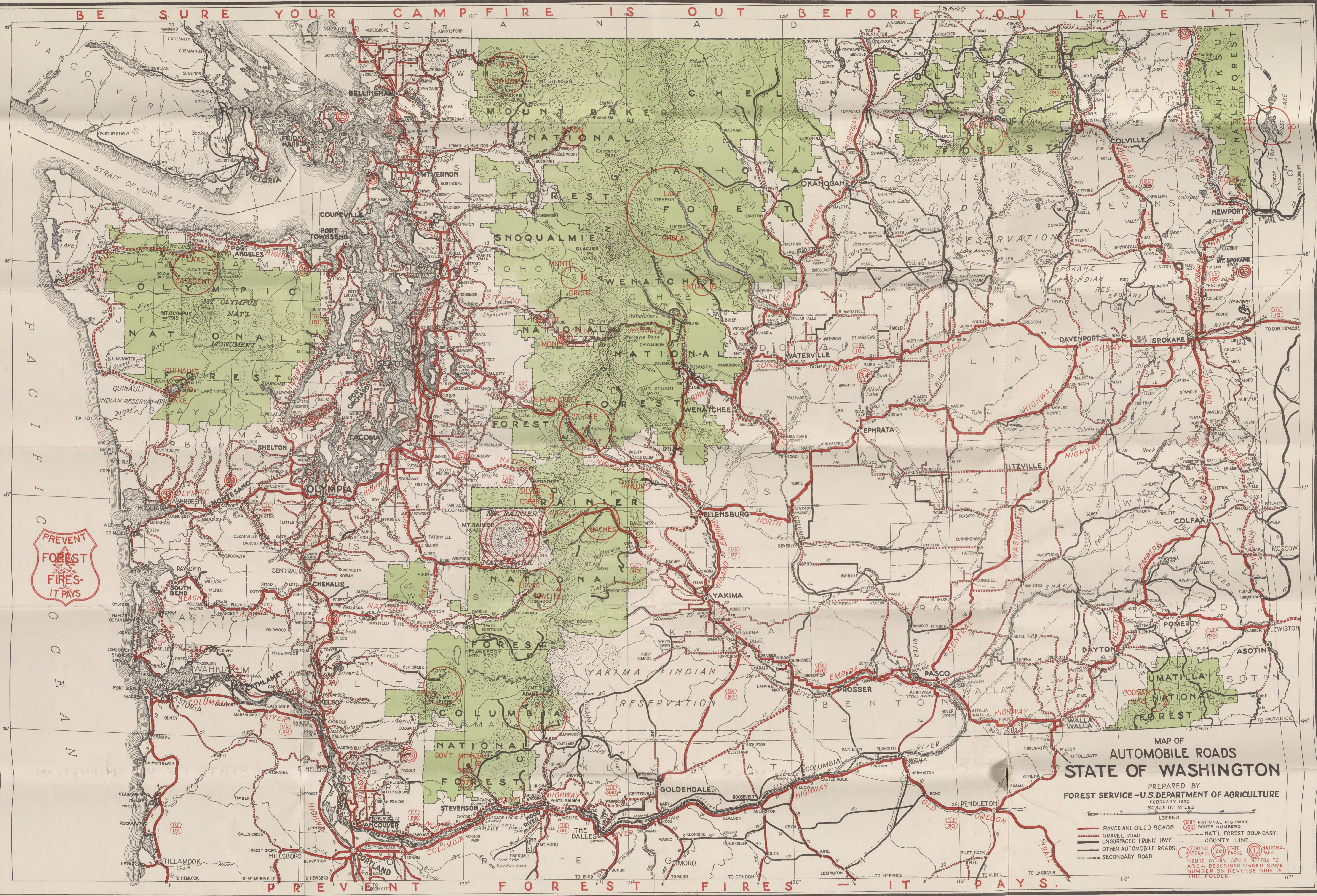
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BE SURE YOUR CAMPFIRE IS OUT BEFORE YOU LEAVE IT



MAP OF  
AUTOMOBILE ROADS  
STATE OF WASHINGTON

PREPARED BY  
FOREST SERVICE - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FEBRUARY 1932  
SCALE IN MILES

- LEGEND
- PAVED AND OILED ROADS
  - GRAVEL ROAD
  - UNSURFACED TRUNK HWY.
  - OTHER AUTOMOBILE ROADS
  - SECONDARY ROAD
  - NATIONAL HIGHWAY ROUTE NUMBERS
  - NAT'L FOREST BOUNDARY
  - COUNTY LINE
  - FOREST SERVICE
  - STATE PARK
  - NATIONAL FOREST
  - FIGURE WITHIN CIRCLE REFERS TO AREA DESCRIBED UNDER SAME NUMBER ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FOLDER